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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Etate of Nebraska, County of Douglas, Geo. B. Tzschuck, se Ushing company, does	s. s. secretary of The Ree Pu solemnly swear that the Daily Ree for the wee
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Friday, June 29	
Average	20.0

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Eworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this listh day of June, A. D., 1888, N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Presence this soin thay of this A. D., 1888.

Biate of Nebraska, S. B. H. County of Douglas, S. B.

County of Douglas, S. B.

George H. Tzschuck, being first duly aworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Hee Publishing company, that the actual average dealy circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of July, 1887, was 14,938 copies; for August, 1887, 14,151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,430 copies; for October, 1887, 14,530 copies; for November, 1887, 18,230 copies; for January, 1888, 18,236 copies; for February, 1888, 18,236 copies; for May, 1888, 18,244 copies, for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,248 copies.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, A. D. 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION 20,057 Total for the Week - - - 140,400

MR. WHITNEY, of Grover Cleveland's cabinet, will have to climb over a very big Hill before he can run for the governorship of New York.

When the report became known that William H. Barnum was again selected chairman of the Democratic national committee, the mule market went up a

THERE is to be war to the bitter end between the railroad commissioners and the Iowa railroads. Without exception the people of that state support the stand taken by the commissioners. Gov. Larrabee has before him the opportunity of his life to break the domineering attitude of the railroad managers."

HOME RULE in Ireland has taken a new lease of life since Mr. Gladstone has again infused some of his old-time vigor into the fight. In consequence the Irish leaders have plucked up courage, and it looks now as if the house of commons is to be made the battle ground of another prolonged struggle for Irish self-government.

Ir isn't much of a recommendation to ambitious young men to run for congress when a bright young congressman like Perry Belmont, of New York, after eight years' service in the house. is tired of being "an errand-boy for his constituents." The truth of the matter is that it is difficult to accomplish any thing in the house in the present temper of the two parties. A man who has ambition can find a field more satisfactory for his ability outside of the halls of congress.

NEWSPAPERS that feed their patrons on plates are liable occasionally to impose upon them, and make themselves supremely ridiculous. A striking example of plate enterprise is furnished by our venerable contemporary, the Nonpareil, across the river, which prints an address alleged to have been delivered by the Reverend Talmage at the Crete assembly. As a matter of fact, Dr. Talmage is on the Atlantic beach. and his address is still among the things that are to be. He failed to keep his appointment at Crete, and his literary managers that supply his sermons and addresses in advance could not have foreseen this break on the part of the great pulpit pounder. Such of the people of Council Bluffs and western Iowa as still depend on the Nonpawil for their daily information have had

a treat out of an empty decanter.

THE Fort Worth board of trade has called for a deep-water convention July 10, to which delegates of business men from all the western states and territories are invited. The object of the convention is to discuss which of the three bays on the coast of Texas would be most advisable to develop into a deep-water harbor. The movement inaugurated by the people of Texas is destined to be fraught with great benefits to the west. With deep-water ports on the Texas coast easy communication with Europe can be established and a great trade with Mexico and South America can eventually be built up. The obstacles in the way are many. The harbors of Texas are few in number, shallow and dangerous to navigation. There are three principal inlets which can be made safe and serviceable. These are Galveston bay, Matagorda bay and Aransas pass. Of the three it is thought that Aransas pass, 200 miles south of Galveston, can with the least expense be dredged and deepened so as to allow the entrance of large ocean steamers. The serious objection to Aransas pass is its location. There are no cities at the head of this gulf, and it is too far down the coast. It is stated, however, that if the government will aid the state of Texas in improving this waterway, that the various railroads of Texas will unite in building a city at the head of the Pass, which would be made the terminus of all the leading lines in the state. But it is doubtful whether a project on so stupendous a scale will be undertaken. The more probable action of the Fort Worth convention will be to urge on congress and the state the necessity of improving Galvesten bay. In the judgment of many ongineers, the bay of Galveston under the

A Pointed Truth.

and intelligent observer of public affairs, and he has an exceedingly torse, railroads are toying to make so much and pointed way of stating the results capital. No granger legislation was of his observation. He is reported to have said that "there has not been a true union man sent to represent this country in foreign lands under the present administration," and so far as we have observed, no defender of the administration has come forward with an attempt to refute the statement. It is a very pointed truth which the Democratic organs do not care to come in contact with, and it is one which the American people will do well to consider. It is a matter of no small significance that the present administration has sent as representatives of this government in foreign lands only men who were in a greater or less degree unfriendly to the union cause during the period of the great struggle for the preservation of the government.

Who are some of the men to whom this charge will apply? The government is represented in England by Mr. Phelps, who was a somewhat active democrat during the rebellion, when among other evidences of his anti-union sentiment he publicly characterized President Lincoln as a buffoon and otherwise attempted to disparage that great man, then burdened with a weight of cares and responsibilities greater than was borne by any man of his time, and who exhibited through all a wisdom and patriotism never surpassed. Mr. Phelps is even now more of an Englishman than an American in feeling. Our representative in France is an old Maryland democrat of the purest bourbon type, who never uttered a word of sympathy for the union, and was always found acting with the party in his state which desired the success of the confederacy. It s nowhere recorded of Minister Mc-Lane that he failed to champion the democratic party, even when it gave aid and comfort to the enemy by declaring the war a failure. The minister to Germany is George H. Pendleton, who was the democratic candidate for vice president in 1864, and stood on the platform which proclaimed the war a failure, thereby giving encouragement to the enemies of the government south and north. The minister to Austria-Hungary was a confederate general, who was first appointed minister to Mexico and withdrawn when it was discovered that his political disabilities had not been removed, another ex-confederate receiving the appointment. Minister Lawton subsequently asked to be purged, and when this was done, the administration promptly sent him to Vienna.

These examples will be sufficient to justify the statement of General Sherman. The present administration has retained a few consular officers who were appointed under previous administrations, and who consequently were union men, but among its own appointments of men to represent the government abroad, not one, so far as we know, was a true friend of the union in the day of peril.

A Republican Tariff Bill.

Senator Allison informs THE BEE'S Washington correspondent that the senate will shortly present a bill to reluce the surplus revenues from the republican standpoint.

This is as it should be. The efforts of a democratic house have spread disgust throughout the country in both parties, both by reason of the means used and the result attained.

The means used were a complete suppression of all testimony as to the advantages or disadvantages of proposed changes in the tariff schedules. The majority held their sessions with closed doors. They refused to hear alike the manufacturers and laborers, the Randalls and the Jewetts.

The result attained is a bill which the best economists, irrespective of party, declare will increase rather than reduce the revenue through an influx of dutiable imports which are manufactured in this country, and which will close mills and blow out furnaces without any corresponding benefits to American producers.

Assuming that the farmers of the west are not interested in the diversification of industry the Mills-Cleveland tariff bill has driven the knife into every product upon which western farmers depend for a home market. Its boasted free list, by whose extension the greatest benefits of tariff reform would be granted to the greatest number, has been sliced and pared down to suit the wishes of democratic constituencies. In its present form the bill is a mongrel aggregation of inconsistencies and

blunders. The west is in favor of a reform in the tariff and a reduction of revenue to the needs of the country. But it is not and never has been in favor of an unconsidered and wholesale attack upon industries employing 7,000,000 mechanics and giving sustenance to 80,000,000 of our population, and affording a home market for the products of the agriculturists of the entire nation. It has risen in protest against the exactions of the Bessemer kings, the salt monopolists and the lumber barons, but it has never insisted that every class of industry shall be assailed for the benefit of a single class. It has been steadily and consistently in favor of tariff reform, but it has never raised its voice on behalf of industrial destruc

For this reason the republican tariff reform measure will be awaited with interest by millions of intelligent farmers and wage workers throughout the country. It will come from a committee where all sides have had a hearing and will in all probability be accompanied by a report dissecting the flaws and errors of the measure for which it is prepared as a substitute.

THE freight rate war on eastern trun! lines has assumed a peculiar phase when dressed beef and live stock are carried at rates never before made by any railroad. The indications are that bed-rock has not yet been touched, and present conditions is best suited for the | that cutting will extend to all classes purpose of a safe and deep water harbor. of freight. The action of those out-

throat monopolists in ruining each General Sherman is a most careful other stands in direct contrast with "granger legislation," of which the ever simed at ruining a railroad. Investors and stockholders, frightened off whenever a state attempts to equalize rates, should turn their attention to their own railroad managers who are filching their pockets.

Mr. DEPEW has come to the conclusion that the only business worth prosecuting is that of railroading. With a salary of \$40,000 a year as president of the New York Central, he can accept his political disability to a nomination for a \$50,000 office at Washington without a pang.

WHERE NEWS IS SCARCE. How Sailors in the Arctic Ocean Get

Their Reading Matter. "What do we do with so many old papers? Send them up to the Arctic

It was the proprietor of an outfitting store on Pacific street, and he was answering the inquiry of the reporter as to what he wanted of 5,000 pictorial and story papers, for which he had advertised in the San Francisco Examiner.

"To the Arctic ocean! And what do you do with them there?" "We send them up to the sailors on whaling vessels. About three hundred sailors, engaged through us, are up there over half the year, and to each one of these we send at least fifteen papers every season. They are glad to get most anything in the shape of a paper, but most of the men like maga-

zines better than anything else. "Do you depend entirely on the answers to your advertisements for your stock of papers?"

"No; we go to each one of the newspapers in this city, both weekly and daily, and get back numbers. And then we send to each of the sailors a few of the current issues of the city papers. These papers came here in answer to our advertisement," and he put his hand on a stack three feet high. Some of the numbers date back eight or nine

"Here is another stack of papers. and he pointed to a heap of papers two feet tall, "that is ready to be assorted and done up in bundles, one for each ship.

"Those letters, do they also go?" long box full of yellow envelopes, each with a superscription to somebody on some whaleship, "Arctic ocean," lay beside the papers.

"Yes, we send each year one letter to each man. Of course, they like to know what is going on here, and we write a general account of matters of interest and personal gossip, and what-ever we think the man would like to

"You don't write a different individual letter to each man, do you?"

"Oh, no. We bunch them as much possible and make the same letters in duplicate do for several men-These letters are all ready to be sent up next week on the Bear, but it will be about a month before the papers and letters are all mixed up and started off. The men exchange their papers and letters, so that what we send keeps the entire fleet in reading matter through the season.

A New Version of the Custer Massacre Fremont Tribune: Dr. David Tallchiff, who was mentioned as being in Fremont a few days ago, gave a porter as interview regarding the ter-rible battle between Sitting Bull and General Custer on June 25, 1875, which resulted in the death of that fautous cavalry commander and all but two of his subordinates and soldiers.

A brief biography of Dr. Tallichiff will go far toward establishing his reliability and opportunity for an unbiased version of that battle. Tallichiff who is a full blooded Indian, having had the advantage of six years of schooling in the cities of Washington and Philadelphia, is an educated man and gentleman with large experience, both in eastern society and in frontier life. In 1861 he was selected and placed in the union army as a spy where he con-tinued to the close of the war and in which capacity he became acquainted Major Showalter, whose firm friend he still remains and whose guest he always is when visiting Fremont. For the past six years he has been livin 3 at Bassett, Brown county, Neb., and has won a desirable reputation as a physician and as a truthful, honorable

and well respected man. After the war Tallchiff was employed by the government and stationed at the Sac and Fox agency in Indian territory as an interpreter and when he was taken by Mr. Meecham, the government peace commissioner in the early part of the season of 1876 to assist in settlement of the growing hostilities between the whites and Sitting Bull on the Big Horn river in Montana. about two weeks after the arrival of the party at the Indian camp, Sitting Bul received a notice from General Custer to remove his women and children as i was his intention to attack him. this Tallchiff claims that Sitting Bull at once sent his women and children into the British dominions, and sent word to Custer that he was not a fight ing man nor could he see the necessity of a battle while Meecham, the peace commissioner, was in his camp to effect a compromise.

To the surprise of all the next report from the Indian scouts was that the "long-haired warrior" was upon them and the battle of Uray or the "big horn" was on in earnest. Here commences the marked feature of Tallchiff's report. With the opening of the battle began one of the flercest thunder storms over witnessed in that country of mountains and the home of mountain storms. The thunder was deafening, the incessant lightning was blinding while the rain and wind vied with each other in their efforts to produce confusion and destruc tion. After the storm set in neither party were visible to the other and with the cessation of the storm ceased the human strife which in comparison the raging elements simply puerile. The ground was strewn with the dead, but not with the dying for at least from forty to fifty of both whites and Indian with equally as many horses were killed by the fatal bolts of lightning with not a mark of a wound upon their persons. Tailchiff showed us the scar of a wound which he received on his leg from a stray arrow and which prevented him from making a tour of the field, but says the Indians told him that it was the lightning that did the most of the death work and that Custer's body showed no wound or sear. It is his opinion that but for the storm, the fight which at first was far more savage from the surprise of the Indians than from their natural bravery would have soon terminated in a complete surrender to General Custer and probably in a cessation of hostilities, which he is not alon in thinking was not entirely the fault

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cure when every other so-called remedy fails.

Drink Malto for the nerves.

of the Indians.

UNFORTUNATES MADE HAPPY

How Convicts and Insane Patients Celebrated the Fourth.

MUSIC, DANCING AND BANQUETS.

Light Penetrates the Gloom of the State Institutions and the Inmates Forget Their Sorrows for a Day.

LINCOLN BUREAU OF THE OMAHA BEE, 1020 P STREET, LINCOLN, July 4.

The streets are unusually quiet today One would scarcely know that this is the anniversary of the nation's birth from the outward display. Lincoln seems to be for getfully quiet. Celebrators hied themselves away to Crete on the early morning train to ooze out their patriotism under the rays of the hottest sun of the year, the thermometer registering 104 degrees in the shade at high noon today. This city contributed at least 1,000 of the assembly's guests. And yet the day here was not devoid of interesting features.

The steward, at the asylum for the insane, humanitarian like, made am-ple preparaton for the enjoyment and recreation of the unfortunates in his charge At 4 o'clock the brass band connected with the institution marched through the grounds, discoursing sweet music; cheerful, perhaps, to all such as may be recovering reason and soothing to those who even know not their madness. At 4:30 prayer was offered. Dr. J. T. Hay followed, reading the declaration of independence, and the superintendent, Dr. W. Knapp, delivered an appropriate oration. The spread commenced at precisely 5 o'clock, and was complete with good things, consisting of ice cream, lemonade, cakes, candy, nuts and all kinds of fruits obtainable. In the meanwhile dancing commenced on the green and was engaged in only by the parameters. tients. After they had gone to rest the em-ployes took the platform, and continued to trip the light fantastics. Verily the day was a happy one at the asylum.

The day was observed at the state peniten-

tiary as a legal heliday. There was no work and the men were given numerous favors. The dinner provided was an extra fine one. Cigars and lemonade were given to each prisoner. During the afternoon the Hopkins minstrels, selected from among the con-victs, gave a grand entertainment at the chapel. There were thirteen stars and four

Picnicing was the order at Cushman's oark. Quite a large crowd enjoyed the day here. Mrs. Weber, assisted by talented vocalists from home and abroad, gave a concert of national airs, assisted by the Philliar-monic orchestra. The exhibition of the Newport divers at 5 o'clock, made from tree tops, proved an interesting feature of the day's programme.

AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.

Mr. W. Herick, who has for a long time been the efficient cashier of the Lombard Investment company, has resigned his position and leaves at once for Colorado to engage in business for himself. He is succeeded by Mr. E. C. Jones, who takes the first place in stead of the second, which he held under Mr. Herick. THE CALL SERENADED.

The G. A. R. department band of Sterling gave the daily Call a screnade last night. It may be called a handsome compliment, and the boys appreciated it.

OMAHA AGAINST LINCOLN. The tenns tournament, which was arranged for some days ago, to take place between three teams of Omaha players and three of Lincoln, occurred this forenoon at the capitol grounds and was witnessed by a large number of the admirers of the game. The games were not without interest, although the playing of the home teams does not show up well in the score, the visitors winning every game with one exception. The practice of the Omaha teams was evidently such that they had become experts, while Lin-coln's teams, however skillful their plays, were met at every turn and the vic-tory was sweeping. The visitors ex-press themselves highly pleased with the way they were entertained, a expressed the hope that another series cames wight be arranged for and played. The visitors left on the afternoon train to attend the assembly at Crete. The score was as fol-

Lincoln—Allen and Northam Omaha—Eastman and Fostenner Lincoln—Townley and Burr SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

Yesterday's proceedings of the supreme ourt are as follows: Stettnische vs Lamb. Referec ordered to take further testimony and make report within sixty days.

Motions for rehearing were overruled in

the following causes: Runge vs. Brown. Colpetzer vs wardens, etc. Trinity church Bell vs. Arndt. Costs divided. Aultman, Miller & Co. vs Michael Leahy. Error from the district court of Cuming

County. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J. Warren & Co. vs Martin. Error from th Opinion by Cobb, J.

Kinney vs Hickok. Error from the district sourt of Lancaster country. court of Lancaster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Graves vs Fritz et al. Error from the dis-

trict court of Holt county. Affirmed. Opin ion by Maxwell, J. Brooks vs Dutcher. Error from the disrict court of Holt county. Reaffirmed. Opin ion by Cobb, J.

Gerecke vs Campbell. Error from the dis-trict court of Madison county. Reversed and remanded with direction that it be dismissed. pinion by Cobb, J. Grand Prairie township vs Schure. Error

from the district court of Platte county. Af-firmed. Opinion by Cobb. J. The State insurance company of Des Moines, lowa, vs Jordan. Error from the district court of Madison county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Cobb, J.

Nichols vs Farwell and company. Error from the district court of Red Willow county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb, J. Keene et al vs Gaslin. Error from district court of Buffalo county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Reed, Jones & Co. et al vs A.G.Bagly. Er

ror from the district court of Cedar county Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Penschoter vs Lalk et al. Appeal from district count of Sherman county. Reversed and dismissed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Langan vs Thummel. Appeal from district court of Hall county. Aftirmed. Opin

Wilcox vs Raben. Error from the district court of Hamilton county. Aftirmed. Opin-on by Reese, Ch. J. Rosewater vs. Hoffman, Error from the district court of Laucaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Reese, Ch. J. Willard vs Foster. Error from the district court of Bogne county. Affirmed. Opinion by Cobb. J.

Hershiser vs Delone & Co. Error from the district court of Holt county. Affirmed. Opinion by Maxwell, J. Child vs Baker. Appeal from the district court of Furnas county. Aftirmed. Opinion

by Cobb, J.

State ex rel Pepper vs Speice. Mandamus.
Writ denied. Opinion by Maxwell, J.

Rogers et al vs Titurston. Error from the
district court of Valley county. Reversed
and remanded. Opinion by Maxwell, J. The court adjourned to Tuesday, Septem-ber 18, 1888, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., when the focket of causes from first judicial district will be called. Great variety of campaign goods at Collins' Gun Co., 1312 Douglas street,

For Picking Pockets. Henry Fleagle, a bricklayer living in

South Omaha, caught a stranger in the act of stealing his money from a vest pocket while in a shooting-gallery on South Thirteenth street. Fleagle called Officer God who arrested Ed Berry. Berry says that's not his name. He is a song-and-dance man, but can cook or wait in a restaurant on a

Lots of Grit is admirable in a warrior, but abominable in a dentifrice. This destructive component many tooth powders and pastes contain. Use for the teeth pastes contain. Use for the teeth SOZODONT only, popular for over thirty years, and a liquid of delightful fragrance which purifies the breath. 500,000 WORDS A DAY.

How the News of the Chicago Conven-

tion Was Sent Abroad.

convention that has just closed was the most important to the newspapers of the country that has ever been held, says the Inter-Ocean. That of eight years ago was the only one that can be compared with it, because it covered the same number of days; but in 1880 the lines were distinctly drawn between Grant and Blaine, with the field holding the balance of power, and there was not much speculation as to the out-come. In this convention there has been the field and the Blaine sentiment, which has kept the air filled with speculation for two weeks. Men have been freer to talk dur-ing this convention than they were eight years ago. Then there were bitter factions which had no communication with each other. It was a contest measured by endurance. This has been one in which good nature abounded, and diplomacy played the leading part. The managers of Sherman's forces have been found in the rooms of the Allison men, the Gresham men, and wherever there were republicans. The advocates of the other candidates were just as free in mingling with their opponents, and all this encouraged speculation. There have been between 250 and 300 special correspondents in the city, representing the daily press of the country, and as large a number of newspaper who had no place at the working tables in the convention hall but were interspectators from the gal-All of these men been writing columns of leries.

have matter, speculating upon the outcome of the convention. To meet the demand the telegraph companies provided extra wires and a large corps of efficient operators, and it can safely be said that never before has there been a convention or any other event which sent out so much news as has gone from Chicago to the country and the world in the last ten days.

Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union, says there has never been so large a telegraph service anywhere as that of their company in the last week. The special matter from special correspondents alone amounted to 500,000 words a day from the time the conven-tion assembled until its close.

The Western Associated Press sent ent out the regular report of the convention over leased wires, and tele-graphed more than 20,000 words a day. The other press associations together sent out about the same amount of matter. In all, the wires of the Western Union company have carried about 600. 000 words a day, and reports and speculations on the convention in the last ten days which have been sent out from the Chicago office, amount to about 6,-000,000 words or more than double the amount sent out from the St. Louis convention.

Superintendent Clowry says that the telegraph companies never had the same facilities for reporting a convention to the country before or anywhere else. In the ante-room of the convention hall were thirty direct circuits to thirty of the leading cities and towns of the country, and these were manned by forty competent operators. All matter for afternoon papers, all bulletins, and all important telegrams filed were sent direct from the convention hall. intendent Clowry had a table directly in front of the speaker's stand, and George Bain sat there with him making up bultetins. He had two assistants to change the manifold for him and help him with the figures on the ballots. Connecting that table with the operating room below was a pneumatic tube which carried all bulletins and all associated press matter to the operators. Bulletins were sent by the Western

union to every city and town along their lines free of charge during the sessions of the convention so that the whole country was kept informed as to what took place. Some mounted mess carried matter for pers from the convention hall to the main office at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, where 350 operators manned the wires, and kept running day and night. With the relays between 600 and 700 men were employed by the Western Union company to take care of the convention reports Arrangements were also made throughout the country for close attention to the working of the wires. Special locomotives and hand-cars were in readiness at all times to repair breaks which might occur and interfere with the service. But the weather was favorable and the service has been unsurpassed. No city can compare with Chicago for telegraphic facilities for reporting great conventions. The city is the greatest distributing point in the country and located as it is, can reach all parts of the country by direct cirwithout repeating matter, as it would have to be if sent to New York From Chicago we can reach New York and San Francisco, St. Paul and New Orleans by direct wire, without re-

peating messages anywhere. When the convention was taking the last ballot for president morning lightning operators sat at their instruments below, with their fingers on the key ready to flash the nomination over the whole country and the world. Mr. Bain and his assistants in front of the speaker's desk kept tab on the vote, and the instant enough votes were recorded for Senator Harrison to give him the nomination the signal was given, and away it went to the outside world before the convention realized what it had done. The nomination was read from the speaker's desk in the house at Washington before the Indiana delegation begah to shout in the convention, and in thirty seconds from the time he had enough ovtes his nomination was read in San Francisco. It was cabled to London and read in the metropolis of the world two minutes after, and before the vote was announced in the convention.

Superintendent Clowry says that he has heard it said that there was but one operator in the wigwam in 1860 when Lincoln was nominated. In 1868, when General Grant was nominated in Crosby's opera house, the Western Union officers and operators had the use of a proscenium box, and four operators sent out the report of that con vention from the hall. In 1872, at Cin cinnati there was a greater interest taken in reaching the country by full telegraphic reports, and lifteen operntors were in the hall. Since then there have been special

arrangements made, whereby the correspondents might file their matter in the convection hall. But there have been fully a million more words sent out from this convention than any other ever held. Superintendent Clowry has given his whole time to the convention, and has never been absent from his table in the hall during the session. Mr. E. H. Sommers had charge of the editorial circuits, and was as sisted by W. B. Somerville, of New York, and Superintendent Tubbs, of the Chicago office.

Chief Operator Lloyd, at the main office, and Halligan at the convention hall, deserve the highest praise for their work. The newspaper men in the city spone in the highest terms of praise of the way in which their reports were sent out, and the Associated press also says the facilities were unequaled.

The Culture of Tobacco. There is no happter being on earth, says the New York Press, than the

negro farmer riding into a southern

own behind a half starved steer with a

oad of tobreco in his prairie schooner

It represents the product of a small patch in a favored part of his farm, but it may being him \$1,000 or more.

At one of the sales at Durham, the busy

little town in the center of the bright yellow North Carolina tobacco belt, or

the golden belt, as they call it, a gray-

haired old colored man stood watching the crowd of buyers as they bid against

each other on the pile that represented

his crop. As the amount rose higher and higher, his eyes grew larger and larger, his limbs shook, and he changed

his quid of tobacco from side to side so

quickly that he did not have time to

chew it. When \$1,300 was reached he could no longer contain himself, but shouted: "Stop right there, gem-

mens; dats enough! Dis niggah cant stand no more. Never had so much money in all my born days." And he might well be surprised, for his old

steer had drawn it all to the sales ware-

tions are lively spectacles. In one of

the largest warehouses in Durham as many as 1,000 piles of tobacco are laid out at one sale. The auctioneer steps

from pile to pile as he sells, the buyers

following him. He never says a word about the quality of the leaf, but simply rattles off the figures, never stopping

buyers know the quality as soon as their eyes reston it. Occasionally they

will run their hands into a pile, select

after pile is sold without a person touch-

ing it. The bids run right along, each

oidder knowing just what he is doing.

These bidders are the most expert men

in the business, and represent houses in the surrounding section and distant

manufacturers and dealers. The New

York and foreign markets are repre-sented at all the tobacco sales in Dur-

ham, N. C., and Lynchburg and Dan-

The North Carolina bright yellow to-

pacco industry has proved a mine of

wealth to the planters. When Sher-man's army stopped near Durham the boys got some of the tobacco to smoke in

their pipes. They were so delighted with it that when they reached their

homes they sent for more. The to-bacco thus got the best of advertising.

The crop is a troublesome one to han-

that like to feed upon it, of these horn

worm likes the plant so well that it has to be picked off by hand; and the field

hands go searching for it by lantern light at night. Then the matter of cur-

ing the leaf is a very delicate one. A whole crop may be spoiled alto-

gether or precipitated some grades lower in the scale by a little carelessness or unskillful

ness in regulating the heat. The bars

usually are seventeen and one-half feet

square, just holding 450 sticks. The

heat is raised from the yellowing heat

at the rate of five degrees every two hours. When the heat reaches 135 de-

grees it is kept there twelve hours.

It is then raised five degrees every hour and a half until it gets to 180 de-

grees, which cures both stem and stock

n a short time. Kentucky, with her

181,000,000 pounds of tobacco, equals

the next four highest states, leaving

product equals those of Penusylvania, Ohio, Tennessee, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut and Missouri,

which are the principal tobacco states

although New York looms up with a respectable product of 6,481,431, Massa-

Illinois 2,635,825 pounds.

BY MAIL

husetts 5,369,456, Indiana 8,872,842, and

CALIFORNIA!

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ABIETINE MED CO OROVILLE CAL

Bronchitis CHEST

and LUNGS - Sold on GUAMNIE

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ABIETINE MEDICO, CROVILLE, CAL.

Santa Abie: and: Cat-R-Cure

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Goodman Drug Co.

And for this very reason there is

not to-day a remedy within the

reach of the public more highly

cized for its value in the house

hold, in the counting-room, work-

hon, in the counting-room, wars-ship and factory, than Benson's PLASTER as a remedy for aches and pains of every kind. In Counts, Colds, Hoarseness, pleu-rise, Chest Pains, Rheumatism, Sciatica and Backache, Benson's PLASTER IS RECORDED to this

Sciarca and Hackache, Disson's Plasses is recognized by buyering and public as an external remedy with out an equal, Itacts promptly, pleasantly and effectually. To secure good results always ask for BESSON's and take no other plaster. Many worthless plasters are offered on the reputation of BESSON's, but careful inverse won't be deceived.

careful buyers won't be deceived

DRINK

WEAR MEN! Destribute the

Electric Bell Spragogy

out Virginia's 79,000,000. Kentucky

There are three kinds of worms

bunch and feel of it, but usually pile

until the pile is knocked down.

house at one load. These tobacco nuc-

The Candidates of the Republican Party.

Also Cleveland and Thurman, the Democratic Candates - A Short Non-Partisan Sketch of the Four Candidates -An Omaha Man a Candidate.

Now that the convention of both great political parties have been held and we have the can didates, the political pot will be bodding until next November. Nearly fifty years ago the grandfather of the present republican candidate was elected president and held office one month, dying in office at the end of that time. The present Mr. Harrisen is a man well known to the people of the United States, being what is termed a self-made man, born in the humble walks of life he has, by his multing energy and mapproachable integrity, risen to the top of the ladder of fame. The candidate for vice president on the republican ticket is also a well known man, having been in public life for a long time. Of the candidates of the democratic party Mr. Cleveland has been president for nearly four years and it is unnecessary to say anything of him as he is well known, as is also Mr. Thurman, who has been in public life for a long time, having been a United States sensor for one term and held numerous offices. There is yet another candidate of when we wish to see the content of the condition of when we wish to see the condition of when we wish to see an end to be defined to the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish to see a section of the condition of when we wish the held numerous offices. There is yet another can didnte of whom we wish to speak, one who 1-not hearly so well known as the four mentioned above, but who passed through his term as a candidate and is now a happy man. The gent leman in question is leman in question is



CHARLES CARLESON SII FARNAM STREET, a stone mason in the employ of Judge Haskell Mr. Carlson has been a resident of Omaha for about one year, and prior to that time was a re-sident of lowa, and for about six months past hadquite an experence which we will give in his own way.

his own way.

Last fall I caught a severe cold, which both ered me a great deal, causing me to cough continually, until at last I commenced to raise larve quantities of blood at every coughing spell. I felt tired, drowsy, and depressed in spirits; soon my breathing became short and my chest would sometimes feel as if it was bound tight by somithing. I would go to sleep as usual, when I would wake up with wheeling. I would be in bed and open the windows, and with my mouth wide open gasp for breath. I would often snesse and run at the nose; my face would become very red, my eyes prominent, and the perspiration break out all over my body; my breathing would be short jerking, and could be heard all over the room; my feet and hands would becold, and I often lettas if I would never come out of it. Sometimes these spells would only last a few minutes, at other times perhaps an hour or more. When I would begin to cough the tightness would let up, especially after I had raised quite a quantity of very tenacious mucus. I consulted quite a number of physicians, who only gave me temporary reiler. I had often read Dr McCoy's testimonials in the daily papers, but was somewints skeptical. At his I deedle to go and see him. He examined me thoroug; ly, and told me i had the asthmax said he could benefit me, and I started treating with him. This was carly in May. His treatment relleved me at once. I had no severe spells after the first treatment, and for sometime now have not had a symptom of my former trouble, do not wheeze or cough at all, and feel that I am cured—eyen as own way. Last fall I caught a severe cold, which both a symptom of my former trouble, do not wheeze or cough at all, and feel that I am cured—even after one month's treatment I felt all right, but decided to take another month to be positive of a radical cure.
I can cheerfully recommend Dr. McCoy, as he

that he is treating who are improving wonder-fully and rapidly.

The fifth candidate mentioned above is Mr. Carlson, who has been a candidate for health and has been very successful in his candidacy. Mr. Carlson, whose portrait graces the column above, resides at No. 811 Farnam street, and is willing to corroborate this statement to any one doubting it, who will address or call on him there.

TWENTY-ONE QUESTIONS.

A Few Symptoms of Disease That May Prove Serious to You. Do you have frequent fits of mental depres

Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises in your ears?

Do you feel as though you must suffocate when lying down?

Are you troubled with a hacking cough and general debility?

Are your eyes generally weak and watery and frequently inflamed?

Does your voice have a husk, thick sound and a missal sort of twang?

Is your breath frequently offensive from some unaccountable cause?

Have you a dull, oppressive headache, generally located over the eyes?

Do you have to hawk and cough frequently in the effect to clear your throat?

Are you losing your sense of smell and is your sense of taste becoming dulled?

Does your nose always feel stopped up, forcing you to breathe through your mounh?

Do you frequently feel dizzy, pafficularly when stooping to pick anything off the floor?

Does every little draft of air and every slight change of temperature give you a cold?

Are you annoyed by a constant desire to hawk and spir out an endless quantity of phlegm?

Do you fres from bed as tired and weak as you were the night before and feel as though you wanted to be there forever?

Is your throat filled with phlegm in the morning, which can only be discharged after violent coughing and hawking and spitting?

Do you occasionally wake from a troubled sleep with a start and feel as if you had just escaped a horrible death by choking?

Have you lost all interest in your calling or business or former pleasures, all ambitton gone, and do you feel indifferent whether to morrow fluds you alive or dead?

Are you troubled with a discharge from the head into the throat, sometimes watery and excessive, sometimes mucus, thick, sticking to whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive?

The above are some of the many symptoms of catarrh and the beginning of fung troubles. Not Do you experience ringing or buzzing noises

whatever it touches, sometimes bloody, and nearly always putrid and offensive?

The abways putrid and offensive?

The abways putrid and offensive?

The abways as one of the many symptoms of catarch and the beginning of lung troubles. Not one case in a hundred will have all of them, but every one affected will have a few of many of them. The greater or more serious your symptoms, the more denigerous your condition. This class of disease is treated very successfully by Dr. Met oy or his associates. The many cases reported through the columns of the daily hapers proves this, and each statement published is substancially the same as given by the latter cured. Lr. Met oy and his associates use no searct nontrinus, but cure aisease by their additionalization of the best known remedies, applied in the most approved manner, and by using the latest and most highly recommended appliances known to the profession. They thus producersoits that speak for themselves in the many patients cured, and we assure our readers that these eminent physicans have achieved a soccess in our line allowed which few or no other declars one duplicate.

DOCTOR

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Forcespondence receives prompt attention,
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Not or through the mails, and it is thus possible
for those unnite to make a lowner to totaln

or these unable to make a lowerry to oldain STOCESSPEL HOSETPAL THEATMENT AT THEIR HOMES. to letters answered auless accompanied by to damps. Il mail should be addressed to Dr. J. Cresap Cep. Rooms 312 and 311. Range building. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,